The KINGS TREASURIES, OF LITERATURE



GENERAL EDITOR
SIR A.T. QUILLER COUCH



THE LADY OF THE PORTRAIT from the painting by SIR JoSHUA REYNOLDS

BEAU OF BATH and other One Act Plays



CONSTANCE D'ARCY MACKAY

London&Toronto:J·M·Dent&Sons Ltd. New York: E·P·Dutton&Company

All rights reserved

822 M15B acc. no: 8276

SOLE AGENT FOR SCOTLAND THE GRANT EDUCATIONAL CO. LTD. GLASGOW



THESE little plays will be eagerly welcomed by all who love acting both for its educative value and its social pleasure. Time and resources do not always permit the production of a five- or four-act comedy, and too many short plays lack interest and charm. These of Miss Mackay's have both, and are of quick dramatic appeal. Few actors are needed; they are easy to learn and rehearse, and they will delight their audience. The tiny just-for-an-hour theatres of home and school will rejoice in them, and, on the occasion of more elaborate dramatic entertainments, they will make excellent curtain-raisers or interludes.

There is no need to dwell upon eighteenth-century grace and elegance, and the suggestion of these qualities should not be too difficult for amateurs. Miss Mackay has given detailed descriptions of costume and setting; rightly, because the whole vivid picture is necessary before we can simplify and achieve the desired effect without too much expense. The power of suggestion, of quick arrangement of a stage picture, is a special sort of talent, and those who are getting up a play should try to enlist the services of someone who possesses it. It does not necessarily go with the faculty of acting, so should not invariably be undertaken by the stage manager. The gain of effect and the saving of time and

money will be great if the right person is found to undertake this task.

As the plays of Goldsmith and Sheridan are popular for amateur acting, and the minuet and gavotte as show dances, it is generally not difficult to borrow costumes, or they may be hired from any good theatrical costumier, or, best of all, made and added to the ward-robe of the school or college dramatic society. Eighteenth-century dress is a good thing to have, as it is constantly wanted, and men's attire, particularly, cannot easily be improvised at a moment's notice.

Any music played before or after the performance of these plays should belong to or be characteristic of the England of the eighteenth century.

NOTE

By the courtesy of the author and Messrs. Curtis Brown, Ltd., schools and colleges may perform any of the plays in this collection without payment for the acting rights; acknowledgments of this courtesy permission should be made on the programme.

Other amateurs acting these plays in the British Empire should apply to Messrs. Curtis Brown, Ltd. (6 Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2), to whom a fee of one guinea for every performance of any one play is payable. Professional actors should make special arrangements with the above-named agent.



CONTENTS

~ -							PAGE
THE BEAU OF BATH	•	•	•	•			13
THE SILVER LINING							23
Ashes of Roses	•		•		•		39
GRETNA GREEN							
Counsel Retained							67
THE PRINCE OF COURT PAINTERS							91
EPILOGUE							***



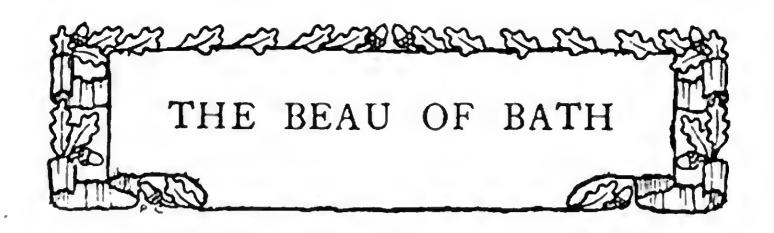
LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

THE LADY OF THE	PORTRA	IT.	•	•		Frontist	riece
MISS LINLEY .	•	•	•	•	•	Page	56
EDMUND BURKE	•	•	•	•	•	••	68
GEORGE ROMNEY		•	•	•	•		Q2



THE BEAU OF BATH





CHARACTERS

Beau Nash
Jepson, his servant
The Lady of the Portrait

PLACE: Bath.

TIME: Christmas Eve, 1750.

Scene: A room in the Beau's apartment.

Furniture and hangings of faded splendour. Candles gleam in silver sconces. Christmas holly hangs here and there. At the lest a fire burns on the hearth, first with small blue dancing slames, then deepening to a rosy glow.

At the right there is an inlaid desk with candles burning on it. Toward background a door opening into another room of the apartment.

In the centre background hangs the life-sized portrait of a lady dressed in the fashion of the early eighteenth century. Her dress is a shimmer of rose-coloured satin. Beneath her faintly powdered hair her face is young, dawn-tinted, starry-eyed. There are no other portraits in the room.

At the rise of the curtain Beau Nash is discovered seated at a round lacquered table, centre foreground. He is an old man, still very crect and stately, very much

the great dandy. The soft light of the room hides whatever ravages of time there may be in his face. It also hides the fact that the seams of the black velvet suit he is wearing are growing grey, and that the creamy lace ruffles that grace his sleeves and jabot have been very often mended. Near him stands his servant, an old man slightly stooped, wearing a shabby brown cloth suit with a buff vest and tarnished gold buttons. He looks at his master adoringly.

JEPSON

And is that all, sir?

BEAU NASH

Bring my snuffbox. So!

Where are the cards?

JEPSON

(bringing a pack of cards on a silver tray)

Here, sir.

BEAU NASH

Now you may go.

(Jepson pauses.)

You hesitate?

JEPSON (with feeling)

Why, sir, I'm loath to see You sitting here alone.

BEAU NASH

This room, for me,

Is filled with memories.

JEPSON

Aye, sir, I know.

I've served you thirty years and seen the flow And ebb of fortune, and I cannot bear Night after night to—

BEAU NASH

Jepson, all that's fair Passes and fades. Even the eagle's wings Grow slow with age. Content with little things Is wisest.

[Jepson fetches a score pad and pencil from the desk, and stands waiting with them at his master's table.

JEPSON

Yes, sir.

BEAU NASH (watching fire)

See how strangely blue
The little flames are. If it should be true...

JEPSON (puzzled)

Sir?

BEAU NASH

That a spell is wrought by candle light
And gleaming flame when it shines faintly bright.
When hours grow small and embers lower burn
On Christmas night they say old loves return.
'Tis merely folly, Jepson. Ne'er again
Shall I behold that brilliant courtly train
Of wits and beauties, fops and gamesters gay—
All that made life in Bath when I held sway.
Time was, my nod would stop the Prince's dance:
A belle was made by my admiring glance:
'Twas I who set the fashions in brocade,
But—laurels wither and the roses fade,
And now I sit alone. My reign is done.
The wits and fops have vanished one by one.

JEPSON (moved)

You were the King of all, sir. High and low Admired you.

BEAU NASH
Thank you, Jepson.
(Takes score pad and pencil.)

You may go.

[Exit Jepson, left, quietly and reluctantly, with a backward glance at his master who still dreams at fire.

Everything passes. Naught remains of all Except that portrait smiling from the wall.

[He crosses to the portrait, candlestick in hand.

Disdainful Rosamond, you still look down

As when you were the toast of all the town.

Lips red as holly, eyes so archly bright—

Nay, but your beauty dims the candle's light!

[He puts down the candlestick.

Tis vain to wish for things that may not be; Yet could you for one hour come back to me Would I not say all that I left unsaid In days gone by? But you are long since dead, While I, grown old, above the embers cower,

[He goes back to his chair.

Or play a game to help me pass the hour When shadows flicker . . . and the candles blink Until I drowse . . . and . . .

[He nods and dozes in his chair. The Lady of the Portrait moves, smiles, slowly and gracefully steps down from the portrait, silently crosses to the table, her eyes on the Beau. She catches up a handful of cards.

THE LADY

'Tis my play, I think,

If I see rightly by the candle's gleam.

BEAU NASH (in a whisper)

Rosamond!

THE LADY

(lightly)

Well, sir, do you always dream When you play cards with ladies? If 'tis so I think 'twere best to call my chair and go.

BEAU NASH

(bewildered, passing a hand across his eyes)
I thought . . . that you were dead . . . and I was old!

THE LADY '(still lightly)

Fie, sir, to think that hearts like ours grow cold! And when I hear you call upon my name Shall I not step down from that gilded frame To spend an hour of Christmas night with you? Come! Let us gossip of the folk we knew! Lord Foppington, whose wit I did adore—

BEAU NASH

I thought Lord Foppington a monstrous bore!
But Kitty Cavendish—— 'Faith, one mad night
We drank her health from out her slipper white.

THE LADY (with spirit)

I vow then you were tipsy, one and all, For Kitty's slipper was by no means small.

BEAU NASH

Nay, let's have done with thrust and counter-thrust! Ah, Rosamond, in days gone by you must Have known I loved you, yet you were so cold.

THE LADY

(very low)

I had been warmer, sir, had you been bold!

BEAU NASH

Bold! At your feet dukes laid their coronets, I could but offer you some gambling debts. These, and the worship of a world-worn heart, Would scarce pass coinage in Dame Fashion's mart. So I fought down my love for you, and yet Your slightest gesture in the minuet Would stir my pulses. With a covert glance 'I watched you through the mazes of the dance, So fair, so radiant—— But what need for me To tell you of my heart's poor comedy? Is that a tear which falls for it, my sweet?

THE LADY

(very sweetly and gently)

A tear is naught, sir.

(She turns to him.)

Ah, must I repeat

My love in words before you will believe That I too loved in vain?

(As their eyes meet her meaning grows clear to him.)

For 'tis not long until the clock strikes one.

BEAU NASH

And you loved me!

THE LADY

Our hour is almost done. I leave you to your firelight and your chair, And to your game that's always—solitaire!

[With delicate tread, moving silently as a ghost, the Lady steps back into the portrait. The Beau dozes again. The rosy glow of the fire dies, leaving the room in utter twilight. Jepson enters.

JEPSON

'Tis bedtime, sir. The clock struck long ago. The embers on the hearth are burning low. Even the wav'ring candle feebly gleams.

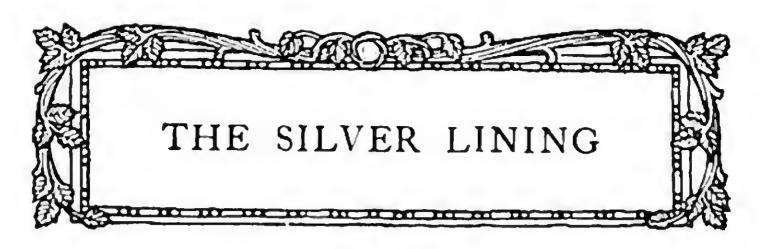
BEAU NASH

(with a startled glance about the shadowy room)
So late! . . . So dim! . . . I have been dreaming—
Dreams!

THE CURTAIN SLOWLY FALLS

THE SILVER LINING





CHARACTERS

FANNY BURNEY RICHARD BURNEY, her uncle CEPHAS, an old servant

PLACE: Chessington.

TIME: 1778.

Scene: Library in Mr. Crisp's house.

A pleasant room, a trifle littered with books and papers. All across the background, windows curtained in palely-flowered damask. A hearth at left, with a fire burning rosily. Brass andirons. A bellows. Near the hearth, facing audience, a dark wooden settle with a high back. It is handsomely carved and appears to be quite old. Candles in silver candlesticks are lighted on the hearth-shelf, and there are also framed silhouettes standing there.

At right, near background, a door opening into another room of the house. Also at left, towards foreground, a round table with a lighted candelabrum, several drawings in striking black and white. A brass inkstand, sand, quill pens, etc. All along the right wall a dark bookcase full to running over with books. Its top shelf is piled high with them. Their covers are mostly brown and musty. There are also black, dark blue and green ones, but none in bright colours.

At the rise of the curtain Fanny Burney, rather small, delicate, with a girlishly pretty face and softly curling unpowdered hair, sits writing at the table, a small work-bag and sampler lying on her lap. She wears a pale yellow dress, flowered in white, over a pale yellow petticoat, and a white lace fichu. Black velvet ribbon at her throat and about her wrists. She is deep in her work when there is the sound of someone opening the door at right. With amazing swiftness Fanny drops her pen, sweeps the drawings over what she is writing, drops her sampler and bag on top of them, and is crocheting when her uncle, Richard Burney, enters. He is a tall, portly, ruddy man, with a most important manner. He wears a handsome plum-coloured travelling suit, and carries a long churchwarden pipe which he lights without a "by your leave" at his first opportunity.

RICHARD BURNEY

Well, Fanny!

FANNY BURNEY (surprised)

Uncle!

RICHARD BURNEY
Cephas welcomed me.

There's no one else about as I can see.

(Fanny drops a flurried curtsey.)

Where's Mrs. Gast?

FANNY BURNEY

In bed. And Daddy Crisp Has gone to London.

RICHARD BURNEY

Cephas, with his lisp,
Has so informed me. And I also know
Your father left here just three days ago,
So I have missed him. Lord! What a to-do!
I'm just from town myself. Child, how are you?

FANNY BURNEY (prettily)

Quite well, and hope my kinsfolk are the same.

RICHARD BURNEY
(puffing at his pipe before the fire)

Um. Yes.

FANNY BURNEY

What news?

RICHARD BURNEY

The whole town rings with fame Of a new author, who has writ a book

Called *Evelina*. Everywhere you look You see it advertised. Yet no one knows The author's name, and rumour madly goes Naming first this one, and then that one.

FANNY BURNEY (passionately)

Oh,

If they should ever guess! (She grows pale.)

RICHARD BURNEY

They're sure to know
Sooner or later. Burke sat up all night
To read it. Said if he could guess aright
The author's name, that fifty pounds he'd give,
While Dr. Johnson cried out: "As I live,
I can't forget the book. It's my delight!"
Why, Fanny! How you look! First red, then white.

FANNY BURNEY

(trying to speak without a tremor)

You see, in Chessington our life is dull, And everything you say seems wonderful, And stirs the heart like bells of London town. And so this—Katherina wins renown?

RICHARD BURNEY

Nay, Evelina, so the novel's named.
The author who has written it is famed
Forever. 'Tis a puzzle. No one can
Be positive who is the lucky man.
If when I've read it I have found 'twill do
For you to read, 'twill be permitted you.

FANNY BURNEY (demurely)

Thank you.

RICHARD BURNEY
How's Charles?

FANNY BURNEY

My father's vastly well,

And busy.

RICHARD BURNEY

Humph. I think that I could tell
That without asking. Times are hard. I saw
A friend of Charles' last night—young Clapperclaw,
Who swears that Clark wrote Evelina. Fool!
But when I said 'twas more like Fielding's school
Mrs. Thrale looked at me the oddest way,

Said: "Did you get the note I sent to-day? Go search for *Evelina* nearer home. If you would find her you've not far to roam."

(Fanny turns and looks at him, aghast; but he continues placidly.)

I think she means that Anstey's written it.
But, lord, I'm sure that he has not the wit!
Although the strangest people try to write:
Children and fools. I've not forgot the night
Your father found you at it, clipped your wing,
Forbade such nonsense and then burned the thing,
And brought you to your senses. Pen and ink
Are not for women, but for men who think.
Females are cackling geese. 'Tis only men
Who have the strength of mind to wield a pen.

FANNY BURNEY (picking up pen from table)

And yet this pen is made from a goose feather!

RICHARD BURNEY (frowning)

Well, pens and women do not go together.

A blue-stocking is a disgrace. (Yawns.) Heigho!

The hour grows late. I'll take my candle.

[He crosses to table, takes candle, and pauses to pick

up drawings for inspection. As he lists one it catches on the manuscript beneath, and the latter sweeps to the floor and falls with pages outspread.

FANNY BURNEY

(with a stifled exclamation)

Oh!

RICHARD BURNEY

(puzzled; then angry)

What's this? (Picks up a few pages.) Great heavens! Fanny! Well, I swear
You have been writing! And you've hid it there

Behind your sampler. Wait till Charles hears this!

FANNY BURNEY

(imploring him)

Oh, Uncle Richard, if you'll-

RICHARD BURNEY

Silence, miss!

You should be shamed to look me in the face.
Thank God that no one else knows this disgrace.
How far has this thing gone? Come, answer me.
Who else has seen this rubbish besides me?

FANNY BURNEY (terrified)

Oh, Uncle---

RICHARD BURNEY
(with mounting rage)
Wait till Charles and I confer!

Who else?

FANNY BURNEY
(between sobs)
I've sent it to a publisher.

RICHARD BURNEY (furiously)

Fanny! Don't tell me you have been so bold!

FANNY BURNEY (sobbing wildly)

Oh, —worse—than—that! The—book's—already—sold!

RICHARD BURNEY (starting violently)

Sold! Why, God bless me! Fanny, you don't say
That you got money for it? (He stares at her, openmouthed.)

FANNY BURNEY

(with a fresh burst of tears)

Yes, to-day

A-cheque-came-

RICHARD BURNEY (eagerly)

For how much?

FANNY BURNEY (choked with sobs)

Two-hundred-pounds.1

RICHARD BURNEY

(staggered)

Two hun— Why, Fanny! I am dreaming! Zounds! When did you write?

FANNY BURNEY

(struggling for self-control)

A little, every day.

I covered it with samplers and crochet.

(She wipes her eyes.)

¹ This is a slight exaggeration for the sake of dramatic effectiveness.

RICHARD BURNEY

(quite mollified)

What's the book called?

FANNY BURNEY
(trembling)

Tis Evelina.

RICHARD BURNEY (stunned)

You

Wrote Evelina? (Fanny nods.) Lord! What a to-do! When Burke hears this! That Clapperclaw's a fool! (With triumph.)

I knew the book came from some other school!

(Expands as if talking to imaginary people.)

"My niece, the authoress . . ."

FANNY BURNEY (approaching him humbly)

Uncle, I know

I've been deceitful, but I loved it so-My book. Forgive me. I won't write again.

RICHARD BURNEY

Eh? Oh, tut, tut! I wouldn't cause you pain For your—er—fault.

FANNY BURNEY

(with emotion)

Uncle, if you could dream All that it meant to me, the thrill—the gleam—You'll never guess what dull hours I've beguiled.

RICHARD BURNEY (patronisingly)

There! There! Remember you're my niece, dear child. One mustn't be too hard on what's one's own.

FANNY BURNEY (with quick gratitude)

Oh, Uncle!

RICHARD BURNEY

(condescendingly)

If you want to be alone Sometimes, and write, I've no objection—none.

FANNY BURNEY (radiant)

Uncle!

RICHARD BURNEY

(to himself)

And when I think how quick it's done—

Just write a book, and make two hundred pounds!

[Cephas appears at door, right, an old man in snuff-

coloured livery. He carries a candle, and an iron ring with some large keys on it.

CEPHAS

Miss Fanny——

FANNY BURNEY

(to her uncle)

Cephas wants to make his rounds And lock the doors.

RICHARD BURNEY

Then, child, good night.

[Fanny takes a candle from the table. Motions to Cephas to go. He exits, right, and Fanny drops a curtsey to her uncle.

FANNY BURNEY

Good night.

RICHARD BURNEY (intercepting her)

You think that you might write some more as bright As Evelina?

FANNY BURNEY (modestly)

I can try.

RICHARD BURNEY

Yes, do.

[Again Fanny makes him a dutiful curtsey. He smiles at her benignly between puffs of smoke as he stands with his back to the fire. She exits, right, with her candle. Richard Burney puffs complacently, yet with the air of a man who must speak aloud in order to give vent to his feelings. His sentences come between enjoyable whiffs.

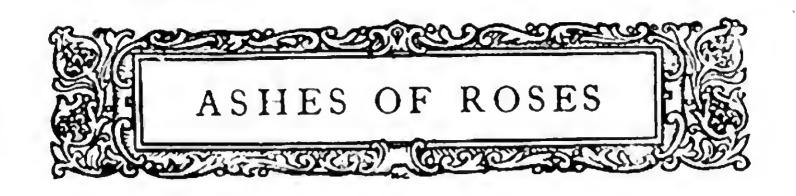
Well, even if the hussy's socks are blue She's my own niece. One shouldn't be repining To find blue stockings have a silver lining. The little baggage! Lord! Two hundred pounds! Well, Charles can spend it fixing up his grounds!

QUICK CURTAIN



ASHES OF ROSES





CHARACTERS

KITTY CLIVE
HORACE WALPOLE
PHYLLIS
ROXANE, maid to Mistress Clive
Call Boy

PLACE: London.

TIME: A Spring night in 1741.

Scene: The theatre dressing-room of Killy Clive.

The bare whitewashed walls of the dressing-room are almost hidden by the softly tinted costumes that hang from their pegs. There are also shimmering cloaks, a wig or so. A mask and domino. A mock-ermine robe. In background, right, a door with a light cloak hanging on it. When this door is opened, the dingy backs of stacked scenery show dimly. Against the wall of left background a spindle-legged dressing-table glittering with silver paste boxes, brushes, smelling-salts bottles, powder boxes, all of which are reflected with double glitter in the mirror that hangs above them. Lighted candles in silver sconces jut from each side of the mirror. There are six candles in each sconce, and their illumination falls like a soft glory over the room. There are two damask chairs with gilt legs, one for Kitty Clive, and one for any chance

visitor. The one for Kitty Clive is in front of the dressingtable. The other stands near and is covered with a froufrou of stage dresses.

At the rise of the curtain Kitty Clive is seated at the table with Roxane in attendance. The actress is sumptuous in blue and silver brocade, worn over a white satin petticoat. Her hair is dressed very high, and is white with powder. A necklace of pearls and diamonds glitters about her throat. Her cheeks and lips are rouged. Her great eyes sparkle under pencilled eyebrows. Her hands are thick with rings. On her white satin high-heeled slippers flash the most brilliant of buckles. Her white silk stockings have silver clocks. Roxane, a slim, sprightly creature, wears an old-rose dress looped over an old-rose and white-striped petticoat. A white kerchief and a frilled white cap on her dark hair. A saucy white apron. She holds a hare's foot mounted in silver and a silver patch-box.

CLIVE

Quick with the hare's foot! Lud, your hands are slow! Nay, I spoke sharply. Next the patches. So! Fasten this bit of ribbon to the right, And set this diamond crescent well in sight. Then for this sidewise curl more powder bring. How look I now?

ROXANE

Mistress, as fair as Spring.

CLIVE

"As fair as Spring!" God, what an age ago Since Spring and I were friends! I used to know The banks whereon the early violets grew, Lifting their little faces deeply blue—Yet no more deeply blue than a lad's eyes In those sweet days ere town had made me wise, Ere I had learned that flattery hides a dart, And fame feeds vanity, but not the heart. . . . Oh, those far days. . . .

(She speaks more to herself than to Roxane.)

ROXANE

(as a rap sounds on the door)

Mistress!

CLIVE (rousing herself)

'Tis Walpole's rap.

Bid him come in.

Roxane opens the door. Walpole enters, a distinguished-looking man with great charm of manner. He wears a suit of grey satin with the customary ruffles and flowered waistcoat. His tricorn hat is tucked under his arm. His powdered wig is almost as elaborate as that of Clive herself.

I knew you by your tap!

[She does not rise, but extends her hand, which he kisses gallantly.

WALPOLE

My tap is ever at the Queen and Star.

CLIVE

Fie, Horace! What a flatterer you are! How many occupations you must fit, To start as tapster and to end as wit! A courtier also!

WALPOLE

Never that with you.

CLIVE

(to Roxane)

Go wait, Roxane, and call me ere my cue.

[Exit Roxane. Clive turns to Walpole with genuine feeling.

My deep, true friend. There are not many such.

WALPOLE

Pensive, sweet Kit?

CLIVE

(affecting to be busy with powder puff and hare's foot)

Nay, Horace, 'tis the touch

Of an old sadness that the waking year

Wakes in my heart. We mouth and stutter here,
Snatching such tinsel as the town may fling,
While out beyond the city it is spring . . .
Spring in the country lanes where lovers stray,
Spring! And the Devon hedgerows white with May!
Hedgerows of Devon! (Turns to Walpole.) Friend, there
used to be

A lad who walked in those green lanes with me And spoke of love. But I—I heard the town Calling me with a voice that would not down. I heard. I followed. London gave me fame, And all has changed since then—my life, my name. And yet I think I never can forget The garden where we parted. It was set With sweetbriar roses. 'Faith, I know not why I tell you fragments of a day gone by,—Save that he said: "Dearheart, lest you return, A light shall ever in that window burn Through all the years." He had no subtle art, My country lover. Yet, against my heart To-night—his rose!

[Takes a faded rose from the bosom of her dress.

Oh, Horace, you who know How vain and false and empty is the show, How foul the fawning, and how barbed the wit, Think me not mad to say farewell to it!—
To quit the footlights for that candle's gleam, To seek that simple faith of which I dream, And find that the world lost for love is best——

ROXANE

(rapping briskly and then entering)

Mistress, a country zany, strangely dressed, Would speak with you. She comes from Devon way.

CLIVE

(instantly interested)

From Devon? Bid her enter.

WALPOLE

(rising)

I'll not stay.

Adieu, sweet Clive.

CLIVE

(to herself)

From Devon!

(Suddenly perceives that Walpole is going, and makes him an abstracted curtsey.)

Oh, adieu! [Exit Walpole.

Enter Phyllis, a young girl, with a sweet, rustic look. She wears a pale yellow muslin dress faintly sprigged with white and a little pale yellow straw poke bonnet,

with pale yellow strings tied under her chin. Long lace mitts. A little white woollen cloak with swansdown edging. From beneath the shade of her poke bonnet her eyes look out with childlike earnestness. She regards Clive with timid awe.

PHYLLIS

My name is Phyllis. May I speak with you?

CLIVE

(looking at her with great interest)
Aye, child. Speak freely.

PHYLLIS

(shyly eager)

Last night at the play
I watched you. 'Twas so wondrous. You could sway
The house to tears or laughter, swift as flame!
And so (though father knows it not) I came
To-night to ask your counsel. You who know
The secrets of the heart—its joy, its woe——

[Clive's first interest has wanted a little. She goes on with her toilet, yet speaks very kindly and patiently to Phyllis.

CLIVE

Speak, child. But give me not too hard a task.

PHYLLIS

(gaining courage)

Oh, Mistress, 'tis not for myself I ask! 'Tis for a friend——

CLIVE

(absorbed with the art of her patch-box)

A friend—

PHYLLIS

(hurriedly)

He lives alone

In a thatched cottage that is near our own, And has a curious, rambling garden set With sweetbriar roses——

CLIVE

(momentarily startled: then recovering herself)

Roses? I forget—

Proceed, my child.

PHYLLIS

(with courage)

And by a window pane Each night, for years, through starlight and through rain Has shone a lighted candle.

CLIVE

(motionless)

Ah!

PHYLLIS

(artlessly)

They say

That years ago his true love went her way
To London town: and lest she should return
And find the way all dark, he needs must burn
That welcome gleam. Though she was fain to roam,
He felt that beacon light would guide her home.

CLIVE

(deeply moved)

Home!

PHYLLIS

(timidly)

Was it not a tender thing to do?

CLIVE

(deeply)

Aye.

PHYLLIS

(ardently)

Oh, there seldom beats a heart so true. He loved her always.

CLIVE

(in a thrilled voice, staring a-dream at something Phyllis does not see)

Always! . . .

PHYLLIS

Until now.

CLIVE

(her face a mask)

Nay.

(Searchingly.)

You love him?

PHYLLIS

(with genuine passion)

Oh, more deep than words can say! Yet ever through my heart there runs a fear—If we were wed, that love of yester-year Might sometime lift the latch, and put to flight His heart's deep peace—set memory's torch alight—Re-ope the old wound, and the old, old pain——

CLIVE

(after a moment)

You need not fear-she'll not return again.

PHYLLIS

You think she will not—you who are so wise In the world's ways and see with such clear eyes— You think she will not?

CLIVE

(faintly smiling)

I am quite, quite sure.

PHYLLIS (radiantly)

Oh, Mistress, for such counsel words are poor To give in thanks.

CLIVE

(rising wearily, her face beneath its paint suddenly grown old)

Nay, child. No thanks, I pray.

But sometimes . . . when the year is white with May . . .

Remember me.

[Phyllis suddenly bends and kisses Clive's hand, shyly impulsive and adoring. Clive lays the other hand for a moment gently on the girl's shoulder, looking at the youth of her, and then dismisses her with a light imperious gesture.

Now go, child. [Exit Phyllis.

CALL Boy's Voice (without)

Ready, all!

ROXANE

(entering breathlessly and with importance)

Mistress, they wait. It is the curtain call—

The curtain call—— And there's the prompter's bell——!

CLIVE

(looking at a faded sweetbriar rose which she has taken from the bosom of her dress, and which now crumbles to dust under her touch, sifting like ashes through her fingers to the floor.)

Strange—for a moment since the curtain fell!

CURTAIN





Be_s

GRETNA GREEN



MISS LINLEY
(After the portrait by Humphrey)



CHARACTERS

MARIA LINLEY (secretly betrothed to Richard Brinsley Sheridan)
THOMAS LINLEY, her father
Avis Linley, her aunt

PLACE: Bath. Time: 1772.

Scene: The Linleys' home.

A room that is a trifle shabby, furnished in the eighteenth century manner. Spindle-legged chairs upholstered in faded damask.

In the centre background a door opening on the road without. Windows each side of it curtained with pale blue muslin flowered with pink roses. Under the window at right a spinet with music on the open rack, and piles of music placed on top of the spinet itself.

At left a hearth with a fire burning. Toward background a door.

At right, against the wall, an inlaid spindle-legged writing-desk and chair.

Toward the centre of the room, left, and facing audience, a winged chair upholstered in flowered chintz.

Toward the centre of the room, right, also facing audience, a chintz-covered spindle-legged chair.

At the rise of the curtain Avis Linley is seated with a sampler in her hand on chair, left, while near her at

right sits Maria Linley, with a book in her hand. Branched candlesticks on hearthshelf and spinet shed a soft radiance over the room. From outside the autumn wind is heard blowing in fitful gusts.

Avis Linley, who has fallen asleep over her work, is a woman of almost fifty, slender and upright as a willow wand. Her hair, faintly touched with grey, waves over a broad white brow. Her face, clear-cut as a cameo, is faintly tinged with pink. She wears a dress of pale blue chintz opening over a white petticoat. Maria Linley, her niece, has her aunt's clear-cut cameo-like features, the same delicate flush on her face. She is young, charming, and in spite of her success in public rather diffident, with the manner of one who stands in positive fear of her elders. She is reading aloud as the curtain rises, and her voice suggests the singer. It is full, sweet, resonant. She wears a white dress flowered in scarlet roses over a scarlet quilted petticoat. Her dark hair is unpowdered.

MARIA (reading)

"But all this happened very long ago
In Greece's golden age, when to and fro
Walked nymphs and shepherds, Phyllis, Corydon,
And strange cold elves on whom the pale moon
shone——"

[She pauses. Then in the same low musical voice essays to call her aunt, leaning forward half-timidly as she does so.

Aunt Avis! Oh, Aunt Avis! She's asleep!
Perhaps if I go droning on she'll keep
So. But how can I read when thoughts roam far!
Oh, let my pent heart speak the things that are—
And substitute my own words for this book.

[She still holds the book, and continues to speak lullingly, as if she still read aloud.

The lines all run together when I look.

I will pretend to read and lull her sleep,
Nor dare to stop. Have I the strength to creep
Up to my room, and there prepare to go?
I never knew an hour to pass so slow!
And Richard said we were to meet at ten
And take the chaise for Gretna Green. Or then,
If that should fail, we'll cross the sea to France.
And either way 'tis Richard and Romance!
Poor Aunt! (Looks at her.) What lover ever sighed for her?

I'm sure she never felt the least, least stir
Of joy or hope. Why, all her time is spent
In making elder wine, or liniment,
Or playing on the harpsichord some tune
As faded as herself. I think she'd swoon
If she could guess what is afoot to-night.
Or else she'd tell my father. That's a plight
That I grow pale to think on. Nay, 'tis time
That I were going—— (Clock strikes.) There's the
half-hour's chime,

(Looks cautiously at her aunt.)

And aunt still sleeps! Well, those who love must dare. I can creep past again behind her chair And lift the latch as quiet as a mouse.

(She puts down her book, after rising quietly.)

Listen! There's not a stir in all the house! Father must be abed. I'll fetch my cloak.

[She pauses, centre. Her aunt still sleeps soundly. Watching her, with great caution Maria tiptoes to the door at left, and exits. For a moment her aunt continues to slumber, then slowly opens her eyes, drowsily stifles a yawn, and speaks sleepily.

Avis

Child, did I doze?

[Hearing no answer she looks at Maria's vacant chair, and speaks with the confusion of sleep still upon her.

I thought that someone spoke!

I must have dreamed it. (Yawns drowsily.) Though the wind blows drear

The autumn stars shine frostily and clear. . . .

[She rises, takes her work, and pauses to look out the window at right. Maria steals in on tiptoe, ready for departure. She is fastening a scarlet cloak with a hood, and does not perceive her aunt till she is almost at the outer door.

Avis

MARIA

(greatly startled)

Why, Aunt Avis!

Avis

Can I trust my sight!

That hood! That cloak! And at this time of night!

MARIA

(falteringly)

I do protest 'twas but to take the air For a brief moment.

AVIS

(with meaning)

Or a coach and pair.

MARIA

(aghast: faltering)

A coach—and— Oh, Aunt Avis! Who has told?

AVIS

(composedly)

Why, no one, child. I am not yet too old To read the signs where signs are to be seen, And this sign plainly points to Gretna Green.

MARIA

(to herself: more and more amazed)

To Gretna Green! And yet she does not swoon!

Avis

(quietly)

Tis well you chose a night without a moon. Yet why go thus?

MARIA

(on the verge of tears)

There was no other way;

For Richard spoke to father yesterday. I listened, trembling, and my father said That he would never see his daughter wed To anyone as portionless and poor As Richard Sheridan. (Sobs.) Or so obscure.

Avis

And was this all?

MARIA

Yes, all. Naught else, I swear.

So it was either Gretna or despair.

Dick said: "At ten!" And I could not refuse-

AVIS

The chaise—! At ten! Then you've no time to lose!

MARIA

(utterly bewildered)

"No time to lose——!" Oh, she's gone quite, quite mad!

[Avis crosses swiftly to desk. Opens drawer. Takes
out a jewelled trinket and money. Crosses to
her niece.

Avis

Here, child, is a small trinket that I had When I was young. 'Tis for a wedding gift. And these few sovereigns may make a rift Of cheerful sunshine on some rainy day.

MARIA

(with passionate gratitude)

Aunt Avis!

[A step is heard at left.

Avis

Nay, be quick! You must not stay! Your father's coming. Kiss me, child. Adieu! All my heart's love and blessings go with you.

[Exit Maria, centre. Avis has just time to snatch up her work when Thomas Linley enters. He is a lordly person in a suit of dark brown velvet. He crosses at once to fire. LINLEY

Zounds! Not in bed yet, Avis?

(He stands, rubbing his hands.)

We'll have snow.

(Yawns.)

On such a night—full thirty years ago— Do you remember—you were fain to run To Gretna with that linendraper's son?

Avis

Yes, I remember.

LINLEY

(with self-satisfaction)

And I stopped the chaise,

And brought you back.

Avis

To empty, loveless days.

Yes, I remember.

LINLEY

(yawning)

Where's Maria?

Avis

(with subdued fire)

Safe!

LINLEY

(a bit startled)

What do you mean?

Avis

Why, brother, how you chase At the least word. Where should Maria be?

LINLEY

Lord, the young baggage dares not cope with me! I'm master of my own.

[There comes the sound of wheels passing without.

Zounds, Avis! Hark!

What's that without?

Avis

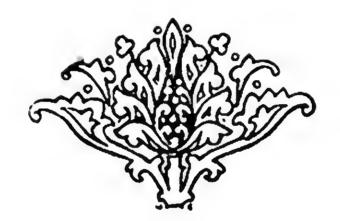
The wind wails through the dark.

LINLEY

But I heard sounds above the wind's shrill cry.

Avis

Naught but the post-chaise, brother, passing by.



.

9

COUNSEL RETAINED



EDMUND BURKE
(From the portrait by George Romney)



CHARACTERS

Peg Woffington
Richard Greville
Edmund Burke
Some unseen gallants, admirers of Peg Woffington

PLACE: London.

TIME: 1750. A cold Spring night.

Scene: The apartment of Edmund Burke.

A room that gives evidence of extreme poverty. It is on the ground floor of what was once a fine mansion, but is now a lodging-house dreary and down-at-heel. At background, left, a French window with rusty lock and broken panes, one of which is stuffed with an old hat. At right background a couch with a faded and tattered damask cover.

At left centre a hearth with a low fire. Andirons. A battered iron kettle on a hob. A dilapidated hearth broom. Drawn near the hearth and facing audience a high-backed chair with arms, the remains of what was once a fine carved piece of furniture. Tossed over the back of it a lawyer's black gown, very frayed.

At right, near background, a door opening into the hall of the house. Near foreground a cupboard with

a sew dishes, etc.

In the centre of the room a black table with an iron strong-box, a pile of battered law books, briefs, portfolios, papers. A chair drawn up to the right of this.

On the table and mantelshelf are stubs of candles, two in battered pewter candlesticks, and one in the neck

of a bottle.

At the rise of the curtain the room is in absolute darkness, save for the red spark of the fire burning jewel-like in the gloom. A moment afterwards a hand from without tries the lock of the French window, and wrenches the window open. A woman in a dark cloak enters quickly, and lets in a flood of spring moonlight that falls in a broad shaft across the floor. She has no time to close the window, but steps quickly into the shadows by the fire, and stands silent and motionless, her face hidden by the hood of her cloak. From outside comes an excited tumult of men's voices.

FIRST VOICE

Peg! Mistress Woffington!

[Richard Greville steps through the window, a fine-looking young dandy in king's-blue velvet, with white wig, small sword, flashing shoe-buckles. He gives a quick look about him, does not perceive the hooded figure and speaks back through the window.

GREVILLE

She isn't here.

[With another quick glance round the room.

Some pettifogger's lodgings. Gad! It's clear That she won't let us chair her through the town.

Voices

(without)

Huzzah for Woffington!

FIRST VOICE
Come on!

SECOND VOICE

We'll drown

Our ardour at the Crown or Serpentine.

[This is hailed with a cheer that instantly grows fainter as its givers move rapidly away.

WOFFINGTON

(with involuntary indignation)

What! Will they drown my memory in wine!

GREVILLE

(surprised and entranced)

Peg!

Woffington

(sharply)

S-sh, I tell you! I will not be found. Wait till they leave. I'm weary of this round Of cheering and torchlight. Let me be.

As she sinks into the chair near hearth the moonlight shows her wonderful mobile face. The sparkle of excitement and the immortal youth of the artist make her look younger than she really is. She gives the effect of being not more than twoand-twenty. Her thin black silk hooded cloak lined in flame-scarlet satin falls back and reveals that over a black taffeta petticoat she wears an overdress of black gauze on which are thickly embroidered broad love-knots of silver. She has a black lace scarf caught with a huge scarlet rose. Above the darkness of her dress her neck rises superbly white. She wears no jewels. Her dark hair is unpowdered. Her little slippers are of the finest make, and rest lightly on the ground like two black butterflies. are without buckles.

GREVILLE

(bending over her)

Why, Peg! Sweet Woffington!

WOFFINGTON

(closing her eyes for a moment and leaning back wearily in the chair)

Ah, can't you see

An actress may grow tired? I'm fagged to death!

[Sudden impish humour lights her face. She opens her eyes.

Besides, you know, I wish to save my breath; I want a little left with which to speak.

My case against Miss Spleen comes off next week.

GREVILLE

Gad! So it does. I'm stupid to forget. Have you engaged your counsel?

WOFFINGTON

Nay, not yet.

Sure, Mr. Greville, I have had no time.

(Sagely.)

But I'll be ready when the hour shall chime.

GREVILLE

Who will you take?

WOFFINGTON

(with a gleam)

'Faith, set your mind at rest.

I'll choose the one who can defend me best!
Be sure of that.

GREVILLE

How did you come here?

Woffington

I

Stepped in to let the crowd go sweeping by, And did what women can do when they will.

GREVILLE

And what was that?

Woffington
(with a deliberate brogue)
I managed to keep still!

GREVILLE

(glancing scornfully about the room)
Who do you think can own this—caravan?

WOFFINGTON

Sure, I don't know. It must be some poor man Who's having a hard time to make things meet. Well, may kind fortune set him on his feet! I was poor once. (*Pensively*.)

VOICES

(in distance, without)
Huzzah!

WOFFINGTON

I must stay here
Until the streets without begin to clear.
Fetch me a chair. Come back in half an hour.
Meanwhile I'll rest.

GREVILLE I will obey.

WOFFINGTON (slight brogue)

More power

To you, Dick Greville.

[Greville smiles delightedly, kisses her hand, and exits through French window, which he half closes, so that Woffington is left partly in light, partly in shadow. The moment he is gone a key turns in the lock of the door, right. Woffington starts, looks towards door, and draws her cloak about her, prepared for flight if flight prove necessary. Edmund Burke enters, young, shabby, careworn, wearing a black suit and a

black cloak seen sharply for a moment as he takes a flint from his pocket and tries to strike a light. He has not seen Woffington, who instantly draws his old gown about her, and slips her arms into its sleeves. She stoops forward, rubs her handkerchief in the ash that has sifted out beyond the hearth, puts a smirch of it on her hands, tucks her feet under her, and huddling deep in the chair assumes a forlorn look, closing her eyes. She has slyly managed to pick up the hearth broom, and it lies against her knee. She might, seen in the shadow, be a crossing sweeper instead of an actress. Meanwhile Burke has lighted the stump of candle standing in the neck of a bottle. As soon as it is lit he looks about and sees Woffington.

Burke
(astonished)
What is this?

Woffington

(with the effect of astonishment, bewilderment, the "Where am I?" look of a person just wakened)

Why, oh!----

[She looks at him in consternation, pretends to gather her wits together. Speaks coaxingly, as one afraid of a reprimand. There was a crowd outside, and so—and so—I stepped in here a moment, and 'twas warm, And I dozed off——

BURKE

I'm sure you meant no harm.

[He crosses, closes the window, but does not try to lock it. Then goes to hearth and lights the stumps of candles on the hearthshelf.

Woffington

(very Irish throughout)

None in the least, sir.

BURKE

And your name is—

WOFFINGTON

Meg

Some people call me, and the others Peg.

I like Meg best.

[She looks at him with the engagingness of a gamin.

BURKE

(kindly)

Well, Meg, I greatly fear That I can only offer you small cheer.

BRI PRATAP COLLEGE LIBRART,

SRINAGAR.

WOFFINGTON

I don't mind that.

BURKE

Stale bread, stale cheese, scant light.

[He has crossed to cupboard, right, and while he goes on talking to her sets between them on the table cracked plates, a loaf of bread, and some cheese.

What do you do?

Woffington (with an inspiration)

I—sweep the boards at night!

BURKE

A crossing sweeper?

Woffington

(looking down at his cloak)

'Faith, I know 'twas bold To take this cloak: but I was tired and cold, And I——

BURKE

(with a whimsical glance at his supper table)
Ah, the poor know the poor. Sit still.

WOFFINGTON

You're very kind.

BURKE

I know how night can chill

The very marrow.

WOFFINGTON

Are you Irish, too?

BURKE

Yes.

WOFFINGTON

(slowly)

If it's not—asking too much of you, What is your name, sir?

BURKE

Burke. Unknown to fame.

Just Edmund Burke.

WOFFINGTON

(sagely)

That's a good Irish name.

And it will bring you luck. Now, tell me true, What do you need most?

BURKE

Clients. One or two

Friends in the great world.

Woffington

Have you none?

BURKE

Nay, none.

Woffington

(encouragingly)

Keep up your heart. Perhaps you'll meet with one.

BURKE

(kindly)

Why, thank you, Meg.

Woffington

You're welcome.

BURKE

(bowing)

Will you share [They begin to eat.

My bread and cheese?

WOFFINGTON

You offer me your fare

As if I were a lady!

BURKE

Aren't you?

Isn't a lady one whose words ring true

From a kind heart?

WOFFINGTON

There's Mistress Woffington—She's kind, they say, and yet she isn't one.

HURKE

(intrulgently

Isn't a lady?

WOFFINGTON

You have seen her

BURKE

Yes.

As Harry Wildair, wearing a boy's dress With youthful swagger! Lovely! Debonair! The darling of the wits!

Woffington

(dryly: with malice)

Then I dare swear You've never seen her in her right clothes?

BURKE

No,

Not yet.

Woffington

But, sir—

BURKE

The times are hard, and so-

[He looks down regretfully at his shabby clothes, and makes a rueful gesture.

When I've more silver I shall go each night.

Woffington

(with deep conviction)

You'd spend your good coin on a worthless sight. She's just an actress.

[She manages to keep her hands in the shadow.

BURKE

(quietly)

Tell me what you mean.

WOFFINGTON

(with the proper amount of hesitation)

Well, on the stage, sir, she may be a queen, But off the stage—! A zany, underbred, Without a scrap of learning in her head.

BURKE

(indignantly)

And I suppose her beauty's false as well?

WOFFINGTON

Sure, they do say (though you can never tell!) That underneath the powder and the paint You'll find a—something that is not a saint.

BURKE

(furious)

Be silent!

[He rises, pale with anger.

Woffington

Oh, is Woffington your friend? Sure, sir, I had no meaning to offend.

BURKE

(more quietly)

Peg Woffington is not a friend of mine. I saw her once upon the stage. So fine, So true an artist that the gossips slur Her name through arrant jealousy of her

[With growing power.

Who is as far above them as the light Of the first stars. Her genius burns as bright As does Orion. Can you look at her——

Woffington (to herself)

I often do!

BURKE

(sweeping on, unheeding)

—without a great heart-stir Of Irish pride, to think what high renown Is worn by lovely Peg of Dublin Town?

[All the fire that will one day be his flames through his words.

From Ireland, land of all that's brave and sweet. . . .

WOFFINGTON

(provocatively)

Famed for its lawyers, actresses, and-peat!

[He turns from her indignantly.

Sure, don't be angry. I am Irish, too.

BURKE

(turning to her)

Take shame, then, to yourself, to think that you Speak lightly of Peg Woffington——

WOFFINGTON

(suddenly standing up, returning to her natural voice and manner, and tossing off his cloak so that the black and silver and scarlet of her costume shows up wondrously in the candlelight)

Nay, hold!

I think I know all that I need be told!

I'll choose the one who can defend me best!

BURKE

(with icy pride)

Madam, I'm glad that we have proved a jest To pass your time, my poverty and I.

Woffington

(with a cry)

How can you think that!

BURKE

(bowing sardonically)

And the moments fly
When one is well amused. I trust that you
Have spent your evening profitably. Do
Remember me at court.

[He bows again.]

WOFFINGTON

I shall, sir!

[They have been too engrossed with their own emotions to notice Greville, who has opened the window and stepped in.

GREVILLE

Peg,

I've brought your chair.

BURKE

(suddenly looking at her indignantly)

You said your name was Meg.

WOFFINGTON

(with a return of her gamin accent)

Well, Meg or Peg, 'tis very much the same: And even Shakespeare says: "What's in a name?"

[Again the fine lady.

Mr. Burke, Mr. Greville.

[Stiff bows. Woffington indicates Burke.

He's the one

Who's to be lawyer for Peg Woffington.

[Indicates herself.

BURKE

(staring at her, fascinated)

Peg Woffington—you don't mean—

WOFFINGTON

(laughing)

Man, you're blind! [She sweeps him a curtsey.

I'm Peg!

BURKE

And I, who said you were unkind To mock me—

Woffington

Find a client here instead!
The suit's against Miss Spleen. Say what you said
To Meg, the crossing sweeper, and all will be well.
Good night.

[Greville pauses, waiting for her at the window.

BURKE

(gazing at her)

Good night. Your beauty's like a spell That holds thanks tongue-tied.

Woffington (drolly)

Wouldn't you have known We both kissed Ireland's gem—the Blarney Stone! [Curtseys.

Good night, then.

[The men bow to each other, and Woffington starts to join Greville. Then turns impetuously, runs back to the table, tears the crimson rose from her dress, kisses it lightly and tosses it to the table with a charming gesture.

Here's success! And great renown!

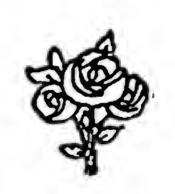
[She runs back, and exits hastily by way of the

window, Greville following. Burke stands for an instant looking after her. Then he lifts the rose to his lips.

BURKE

Peg Woffington! The rose of Dublin Town.

[He stands, smiling dreamily at the rose as the curtain falls.



THE PRINCE OF COURT PAINTERS



GEORGE ROMNEY
(From the portrait by himself)



CHARACTERS

George Romney (the Prince of Court Painters)
MARY Romney, his wife
Lucy Eldridge, a neighbour's child

PLACE: A village in the north of England.

TIME: 1799.

Scene: Mary Romney's home.

The living-room of a peasant-like cottage which, with its dark floor and walls of time-stained wood, and its great rafters, suggests the seventeenth rather than the eighteenth century.

In centre background a dark oak door opens on a wild bit of moorland stretching towards the western skyline. On each side of this door long narrow latticed windows swinging inward, and curtained with faintly flowered muslin.

At left a wide-mouthed hearth built of cobblestones. Iron andirons and an iron kettle on a hob. On the hearth-shelf candles in pewter candlesticks, and a plate or two. Everywhere simplicity and frugality is manifest. A dark wooden settle by fire, facing audience.

A dark-stained table in the centre of the room. It is round, and made of plain wood. There are also in

other parts of the room some quaint sturdy chairs of dark wood set against the wall.

Against the right wall a dark oak cupboard, containing earthenware dishes, and a little food—such as a loaf of wheaten bread, butter, cheese, and honey. Beyond this a churn, and a spinning wheel for Mary Romney's use.

At the rise of the curtain a low fire is burning on the hearth, and through the open door and western windows the light of late afternoon shines on Mary Romney as she sits at her spinning wheel, right. She is not a young woman, but age has touched her lightly. Her figure is still straight and supple. Her snow-white hair only adds to the charming effect of the ivory pallor of her face. Her eyes have retained their look of youth, of a spirit that is never done hoping. There is about her an air of gentle strength. She wears a dress of dove-grey homespun, with a white linen kerchief crossed on her breast. She has no trinkets or adornments of any kind, and needs none. As the curtain rises she is singing, her voice blending pleasantly with the hum of the wheel.

MARY ROMNEY

"Rest! Rest! Twilight is best. The day's storms die. Sleep. Sleep. White stars will keep their watch on high."

[While Mary Romney sings, Lucy Eldridge appears on the threshold. She is a small child of seven or eight years. She wears a high-waisted frock of white muslin, plainly made, and white stockings with low black slippers laced with black

ribbon above her ankles. On her head a mobcap of white swiss. She carries a little wicker basket with flowers in it.

MARY ROMNEY

(rising)

Come in.

LUCY

(entering)

What do you sing?

MARY ROMNEY

A lullaby

That sends tired children off to sleep.

LUCY

(presenting flowers)

You've none,

You live alone—away from everyone. But I love you. And that is why I came.

MARY ROMNEY

Thank you, dear Lucy.

LUCY

And I love your name.

Just "Mary Romney." (Dwells on it musically.) I've heard people say

That someone married you, and went away. His name was Romney, too. And then you left The place where you were living.

MARY ROMNEY

What a weft Do gossips weave! With what threads is it strung!

Lucy

(innocently sage)

It happened long ago, when you were young.

I heard it all. Something to you was sent.

And since that time both food and warmth you've spent
On the world's poor. Who are the world's poor?

MARY ROMNEY

(quietly)

Those

To whom life gives the thorn, but not the rose.

LUCY

I do not understand.

MARY ROMNEY
How should you, dear!

Lucy

(coaxingly, leaning against Mary Romney's knee)
Tell me about "When you were young."

MARY ROMNEY

I fear

I cannot. (Staring before her.) Why, to think of such a thing
Is like a dream. Black as the raven's wing
My hair was then.

LUCY

And were your cheeks as pink

MARY ROMNEY

Yes. Is it strange to think
That I was young once? Ah, time's wind can blow
The reddest roses into flowers of snow.

LUCY

(puzzled)

Like winter?

As Mother's are?

MARY ROMNEY

Aye.

LUCY

(innocently)

Was he—was Romney old And cross like Gaffer Matthew? Did he scold?

MARY ROMNEY

(deeply)

No.

[She forgets Lucy. Her face is lit by an inner flame. He was young—young as the morning star,

And blithe as spring. (With sudden quiet.) But, child, those days are far:

Too far to talk about.

[Lucy turns reluctantly and takes her basket. Dear, must you go?

LUCY

My Mother says my feet are always slow Upon the homeward way.

[Mary Romney crosses to cupboard, takes out a pat of butter and a little tart.

MARY ROMNEY (indicating Lucy's basket)

Child, will this hold

A little pat of butter, bright as gold, And a small tart?

Lucy

I thank you.

MARY ROMNEY

Now run home.

I would not have you linger through the gloam.

[She kisses Lucy, who exits sedately, carrying her basket. For a moment Mary Romney leans by the door watching her, then she returns to her wheel. The light of afternoon has faded into the glow of sunset. As Mary Romney sits at her wheel a shadow falls across the doorway. She looks up and sees a slim dark man, worn, but not bent with age. His hair is grizzled, and hangs loosely about his pale passionate sace. He wears a weatherworn black cloak and black suit. A broad felt hat, with dilapidated brim, a very scarecrow of a hat. From under its brim the haunted eyes of the man look out like the eyes of a lost soul. Fatigue, hunger, despair have set their thumb-mark on him. He belongs to the Lost Legion of the world. Under his arm he carries a battered portfolio of black leather worn grey with time and exposure. No one would ever guess this apparition to be Romney. Least of all does Romney's wife guess it. Too many years have come and gone since their last meeting.

ROMNEY

Could you give shelter to a traveller So worn and weary that he scarce can stir Another foot along the road?

[Mary rises and looks at him pityingly.

I fear

That I have startled you. And yet—look clear And see what begs a refuge! Bone and shred Can scarce work harm to any.

[He coughs.]

MARY ROMNEY

(with swift compassion)

Warmed and fed

You shall be.

ROMNEY

Thank you—greatly.

[He crosses weakly to the fire. Mary crosses to the cupboard and brings him a plate of bread and a cup of cordial.

MARY ROMNEY

Sit you down.

Often do folk pass by here from the town, Early and late, and though I live alone I never have had cause to fear.

ROMNEY

(sits, leaning back, spent)

A stone

Is what the world gives when you ask for bread; Yet you give this——

MARY ROMNEY

Eat, and be comforted. (Cheerily.)

"Darkest before the dawn," the old wives say.

ROMNEY

I am a traveller who has lost his way, And followed *ignis fatuus* till the night Closed in on me, and left me without light.

MARY ROMNEY

(to herself)

He wanders.

ROMNEY

(half-hearing her)

Aye. Oh, I have wandered far, And thought the dancing wisp-light was a star, The light called "Art."

MARY ROMNEY

You are an artist? (He bows.) Then You must have heard of him!

[Her voice thrills with pride.

ROMNEY

Him?

MARY ROMNEY

Whom all men

Praise. The great Romney.

[The name transfigures her.

ROMNEY

He is great no more. Why, I have heard he goes from door to door Glad of a little charity.

MARY ROMNEY

(proudly)

You err.

He is the prince of all court painters, sir. His friends are lords and duchesses. ROMNEY

They slip

From him as rats desert a rotting ship That's settling down and down.

MARY ROMNEY (torn)

Is this thing true?

ROMNEY

(his haunted eyes on her)

Should I give falsehood as a coin to you Who are so kind?

MARY ROMNEY
(passionately)
Where is he?

ROMNEY

Who can say?

MARY ROMNEY

Had he no wife?

ROMNEY

In some far yesterday
I think he had. But when Sir Joshua said:
"Forget your country marriage, and instead
Take Art to wife," he left her. Well, his art
Brought fame and money; but his secret heart,
Like a closed house, was haunted by a ghost. . . .

MARY ROMNEY

(quietly)

Yet there were other women.

ROMNEY

(wearily)

Oh, a host

Of frilled and furbelowed great ladies. . . .

MARY ROMNEY

One

Of these was called the Lady Hamilton, Was she not?

[She lights a candle on the mantelshelf.

ROMNEY

Yes.

MARY ROMNEY
And he loved her?

ROMNEY

Her face

Bewitched the artist in him, and her grace Filled many a canvas.

MARY ROMNEY
And he loved her.

ROMNEY (rousing himself)

No.

He loved her beauty. (With renewed quiet.) That was long ago,

And all of it is like a tale that's told.

(Bitterly.)

Only one love did Romney's bleak heart hold, And her he wronged.

MARY ROMNEY
And will he not return?

ROMNEY

(wryly)

And say, "My wife, whose love I seemed to spurn, You did not share in my celebrity; But now I'm old and poor. Pray comfort me."

[For an instant his face lights sardonically.

I think that Romney would not fall so low For all his faults.

MARY ROMNEY

Does he—does Romney know Where his wife lives?

ROMNEY

Nay. Somewhere in the North. He's lost all trace. (Rises.) 'Tis time that I set forth Ere night falls utterly.

[He opens his portfolio, fumbles in it, takes out a sketch.

I pray you take A little sketch, such as I used to make. 'Tis all the coin I have.

[He coughs.

MARY ROMNEY
(amazed)
'Tis finely done.

Aye, wondrous fine!

[Before he has grasped what she is doing she takes another picture from the portfolio, the rosy portrait of a young and beautiful country girl. Oh, let me see this one!

ROMNEY

A sketch of Romney's wife, made by himself From memory. Life-sized.

MARY ROMNEY

(stooping at hearth and taking money from under loose stone)

Beneath this shelf

I have ten pounds and more. Sell this to me.

[As if in explanation of her strange conduct.

It is so young! So fair!

ROMNEY

(looking at it with the enthralment of the artist)

It cannot be.

I cannot sell it. It is Romney's wife. Painted from memory. And true to life Each contour that I loved.

MARY ROMNEY
You loved!

ROMNEY

Yes, I

Am Romney.

[He looks at the picture as if held by a spell. For all that he sees or hears he is alone in the room.

MARY ROMNEY Romney!

ROMNEY

Why, with what a cry

You speak my name.

[They gaze at each other in the dim light.

MARY ROMNEY Mine also.

[She faces him steadily. Romney snatches up the candle, looks at her. Puts it down.

ROMNEY

God is just.

He leads me, old and humble, in the dust Before your door——

> [His head is bowed for an instant. He cannot look at her. Slowly, and with dread, he raises his eyes, and meets her answering look, her gesture towards him. Speaks brokenly, uncertainly.

> > I, who should be reviled. . . .

You can forgive me. . . .

MARY ROMNEY

(with beautiful maternal tenderness)

Why, you are my child, My genius child, who all day long must roam, And then at twilight sees the lights of home.

ROMNEY

Mary!

MARY ROMNEY

I ask no question of the past.
What was mine at the first is now mine last.

ROMNEY

(still brokenly: to himself)

"And ministering angels came to bless——"
Ah, but I have no right——

[Yet his eyes implore her.

MARY ROMNEY

After day's stress

Comes peace and twilight. Look, where the last bar Of sunset fades, the steadfast evening star!

[Through the last rose of sunset and the gathering violet of dusk the white glimmer of the evening star is seen through the open doorway. Mary

110 PRINCE OF COURT PAINTERS

Romney, her hand on Romney's shoulder, watches it, and with a half breath sings very low and soothingly, her voice a crooning murmur:

"Rest! Rest! Twilight is best. The day's storms die."

ROMNEY

What do you sing?

MARY ROMNEY

(with ineffable tenderness)

A tired child's lullaby.

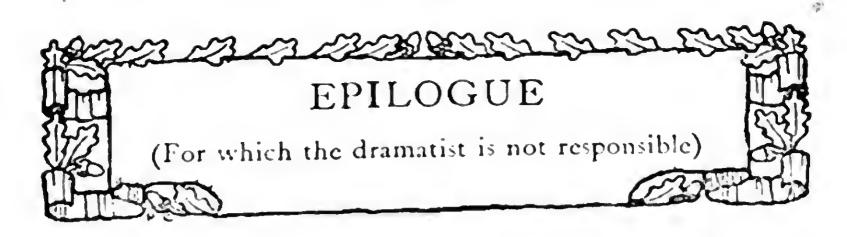
[The music of the song is faintly continued by the orchestra as the curtain falls.



EPILOGUE







These little plays are set in the Age of Elegance which was also the Age of Johnson. "Fiddles sing all through them," writes Thackeray of the Letters of Horace Walpole which mirror the age so well. "Wax lights, fine dresses, fine jokes, fine plate, fine equipages glitter and sparkle there. Never was such a brilliant, jigging, smirking Vanity Fair as that through which he leads us." Yet it was also the time when the man whose life and ideals were the very antithesis of these things was regarded as a leader in matters of the mind. Beau Nash was roughly contemporary with Edmund Burke, and their spacious time had a place for each of them.

Richard Nash (1674–1761) in his heyday was known as the "King of Bath," and he certainly kept royal state among those who flocked to the ancient city to take the waters and share in its continuous and sparkling gaiety. Jane Austen tells us something of the life of Bath, but of a somewhat later time than that of Beau Nash who reigned some fifty years and supported himself by means of his uninterrupted success at the gaming tables. But when old age asserted itself and money grew scarce the leader of dance and rout and revel fell on evil days, and it was when he was like Lamb's Lovel, almost "in the last stage of human weakness,

113

 \mathbf{H}

a remnant most forlorn of what he was," that our

play exhibits him to our pity and gentleness.

But John Wesley had on one occasion dealt faithfully with the butterfly. You can read the story in his Journal. It provides a dramatic situation. The man who solemnly vowed "to labour after continual seriousness, not willingly indulging myself in any the least levity of behaviour, or in laughter—no not for a moment"—and the King of Revels! Before a crowd of curious onlookers Nash had asked the preacher "by what authority he did these things."

I replied, "By the authority of Jesus Christ, conveyed to me by the Archbishop of Canterbury when he laid hands upon me, and said: 'Take thou authority to preach the gospel." He said, "This is contrary to Act of Parliament; this is a conventicle." I answered, "Sir, the conventicles mentioned in that Act are seditions meetings; but this is not such; here is no shadow of sedition; therefore it is not contrary to that Act." He replied: "I say it is; and besides your preaching frightens people out of their wits."
"Sir, did you ever hear me preach?" "No." "How then can you judge of what you never heard?" "Sir, by common report." "Common report is not enough. Give me leave, sir, to ask: Is not your name Nash?" "My name is Nash." "Sir, I dare not judge of you by common report; I think it not enough to judge by." Here he paused awhile, and, having recovered himself, said: "I desire to know what this people comes here for": on which one replied! "Sir, leave him to me; let an old woman answer him. You, Mr. Nash, take care of your body; we take care of our souls; and for the food of our souls we come here." He replied not a word and walked away.

Many modern readers prefer the Diary and Letters of Fanny Burney (1752-1840) to Evelina, for the "bluestocking" had a marvellous gift for remembering (or re-constructing) a conversation with some prominent figure in art or politics, and she met them all, from the mad King George III. upward to the literary monarch who declared that Evelina "contained passages worthy of Richardson." She was only twenty-five when she "woke one morning to find herself famous," and she was forty-one when she married a French émigré, General d'Arblay. It is under her married name that we make her further acquaintance in Macaulay's essay. She could make Doctor Samuel Johnson laugh, which is not the least of her claims to fame. In her presence he even becomes arch: "'Tis a terrible thing," he says to Mrs. Thrale when seated next Miss Burney at dinner, "that we cannot wish young ladies well without wishing them to become old women."

Art in all its branches appealed strongly to Horace Walpole (1717-97), son of the Sir Robert who is wrongly credited with the cynical remark that "every man has his price." He might have been the speaker in Tennyson's Palace of Art:

I built my soul a lordly pleasure-house,
Wherein at ease for aye to dwell.
I said: "O Soul, make merry and carouse,
Dear soul, for all is well."

Author, connoisseur, dilettante, amateur printer (and a very good one), beau with "Horace's dandified treble,"

his life nearly spanned the eighteenth century which he saw at its best and its worst. He wrote a "shocker" entitled The Castle of Otranto, but he is best remembered for his Letters, of which he left 2700, and his intimacy with Thomas Gray who wrote an ode on the death of friend Horace's favourite cat. He had a real interest in the theatre and the players. Of course he went to Bath and tells in one of his letters of a visit to an "opera," to wit a Wesley meeting (Nash had been dead five years), which he describes with sympathy: "They have boys and girls with charming voices, that sing hymns, in parts, to Scotch ballad tunes; but indeed so long that one would think they were already in eternity, and knew how much time they had before them." Wesley he says was "as evidently an actor as Garrick."

Richard Brinsley Sheridan (1751–1816) gave us The Rivals and The School for Scandal, so that he deserved even one of the three beautiful Miss Linleys. There was a touch of his own Charles Surface about his romantic marriage as well as his general mode of life. He lived, however, to justify his elopement and the faith of his lovely bride, so far as worldly success was concerned. When Garrick retired from Drury Lane Sheridan bought a share of the property which qualified him for a seat in Parliament. He became M.P. for Stafford and won a great reputation as an orator, being retained by the prosecution in the trial of Warren Hastings. He was afterwards treasurer of the navy like Pepys and a Privy Councillor, but the wife of his youth had then been some years in her grave. She had herself

made a great stir as a singer, and her father, Thomas Linley, was a noted musician who had conducted at Bath and joined his son-in-law at Drury Lane where he had charge of the musical department. It was well that his daughter did not live to see the sad decline of her handsome and brilliant husband. He fell deeply into debt and when he lost his seat in Parliament was no longer immune from arrest. Misfortune succeeded misfortune till physical and mental health gave way. But the curtain ought to fall before the end is re-acted, and we prefer to think of the witty Irishman as Miss Linley loved him:

And either way 'tis Richard and Romance!

Edmund Burke (1729-97) stands for the measured period and the eloquence which left little room for wit. He needed a Peg Woffington to rally him out of his periods, poor man, though he could praise a beautiful woman well enough—witness the famous passage from his French Revolution:

It is now sixteen or seventeen years since I saw the Queen of France, then the dauphiness, at Versailles; and surely never lighted on this orb, which she hardly seemed to touch, a more delightful vision. I saw her just above the horizon, decorating and cheering the elevated sphere she just began to move in—glittering like the morning-star, full of life and splendour and joy. Oh, what a revolution! and what a heart must I have to contemplate without emotion that elevation and that fall! Little did I dream when she added titles of veneration to those of enthusiastic, distant, respectful love, that she should ever be obliged

to carry the sharp antidote against disgrace concealed in that bosom; little did I dream that I should have lived to see such disasters fallen upon her in a nation of gallant men, in a nation of men of honour and of cavaliers. I thought ten thousand swords must have leaped from their scabbards to avenge even a look that threatened her with insult. But the age of chivalry is gone!

One wonders whether Peg Woffington would have told him that he might have found—nearer home—a better subject for his glowing praise! She was quite capable of the retort. Fanny Burney's sympathies, at all events, were not with the brilliant advocate at the trial of Warren Hastings, which she describes in her Diary with such feeling and such a pictorial pen.

Peg Woffington is Reynolds' Penelope and she was also the Sir Harry Wildair of Farquhar's comedy of that name; but she paid for her wonderful success by an early death which, as she would probably have said, true to her Irish extraction, prevented her from ever growing old.

They shall not grow old as we that are left grow old, Age shall not wither them nor the years condemn.

There was a touch of tragedy in the career of George Romney (1734–1802) who is linked to the brilliant circle adorned by Johnson, Burke, Goldsmith, Walpole and Sheridan by his rivalry of Reynolds and Gainsborough. He was born at Dalton in Lancashire and apprenticed to a portrait painter in Kendal, where he married at the age of twenty-two. Six years later he

¹ Charles Reade has a story named after her.

was in London, where he almost leapt into fame, and during the subsequent thirty-seven years he only twice visited Kendal to see his wife and family. He returned once and for all in 1799, but as a broken man, both mentally and physically. He had been one of the moths which fluttered round the beautiful Lady Hamilton, of whom he painted no less than twenty-three portraits. Mrs. Humphry Ward bases the plot of her novel Fenwick's Carcer upon the life of this gifted

North-country artist.

We have on the whole a fairly representative company in the little plays of this book. Goldsmith is not here "who wrote like an angel and talked like poor Poll," and he had as varied and dramatic a career as even he could have desired. Perhaps the reader will be inspired to add his lovely Mary Horneck to the bevy of beauties of whom he has been reading. Reynolds does not appear, but an ear-trumpet is a certain antidote to romance. Shenstone, whose career was contemporary with Johnson's vigorous manhood and who was the author of *The Schoolmistress* as well as of that incomparable ballad which contains such unforgettable things as:

I have found out a gift for my fair,
I have found where the wood-pigeons breed,

had the ambition to be known as the creator of the most beautiful garden in England. Here, then, is another subject for a one-act drama in which "the fair" never materialises, for Shenstone was much too shy for any personal presentation of his "gift." Mr. James Minchin

has recently put him into a fascinating dialogue with Johnson and Reynolds.¹ Thomas Gray does not make any dramatic appeal, probably because he appears, like his poetry, to have had no faults. He would have made an excellent scene-shifter, he was so precise. But the whole period is full of delights as Austin Dobson has proved. Read his Gentlewoman of the Old School to catch the flavour of the time:

For her e'en Time grew debonair;
He, finding cheeks unclaimed of care,
With late-delayed faint roses there,
And lingering dimples,
Had spared to touch the fair old face,
And only kissed with Vauxhall grace
The soft white hand that stroked her lace
Or smoothed her wimples;

So lest her beautiful. Her age
Was comely, as her youth was sage,
And yet she once had been the rage;
It hath been hinted,
Indeed, affirmed, by one or two
Some spark at Bath (as sparks will do)
Inscribed a song to "Lovely Prue"
Which Urban printed.

Which brings us back to Bath whence we started and completes the eighteenth-century perfumed circle.

¹ Talks and Traits, by James Minchin (Dent & Sons Ltd.).



THE BEAU OF BATH

RICHARD ("BEAU") NASH was the most famous of English dandies. He was not by any means a mere affected fop, but a man of taste and considerable power of organisation, and a real gift of elegance. While a student of law at the Temple, he became distinguished among his associates for his dress and his manners, and he won larger renown when he was chosen to superintend the pageant at the Middle Temple, prepared to honour William of Orange after his accession to the throne of England, and delighted the king and court by his performance of the duty. A life of hard work is incompatible with perfect dandyism, and the Beau sustained his faultless elegance of manner and appearance by successful gambling, a pursuit which took him to Bath, then notable for its medicinal springs, but not fashionable as it was to become under its new Master of Ceremonies—an office to which Nash was elected shortly after his arrival in the city. During the period of his authority Bath became a samous resort. With unerring judgment he established rules of behaviour on the parade, in the pump-room and assembly. The baths were improved, the standard of lodgings raised, the streets cleared of footpads. A scheme of architectural improvement was prepared by the two Woods and approved by the Beau, and a handsome Assembly Room was erected. Bath became the city of fashion, taste and elegance, and from the writings of Smollett, Fanny Burney, Jane Austen, and others, we realise the delight and entertainment it afforded the young of both sexes. Nash drove in state, as if he were a king, through the streets of the city. His magnificence declined somewhat after the passing of an act of parliament against gambling, but he was able to maintain himself on a pension granted him by the corporation. He was honoured with a stately public funeral, and his tomb may be seen in the abbey church of St. Peter and St. Paul at Bath.

Those who are interested in the Beau's career should read the

Life of Richard Nash, by Oliver Goldsmith.

NOTES NOTES

THE SILVER LINING

Fanny Burney's novel Evelina should be read by all who delight in the comedy of manners of society, here presented as it appears to a girl of seventeen, the age of the heroine. It delighted contemporary critics, even wise surly Dr. Johnson, the dictator of the taste of the time, could hardly praise it enough, and made his "dear little Burney," as he called Fanny, wonder with some alarm if she could live up to his commendations. Henry Fielding could never draw a character as good as her Mr. Smith; Richardson would have been afraid of her: "O, you little character-monger, you!" he wound up, shaking his head at her.

The book that was to win all this high praise was secretly written. Fanny had, indeed, as a dutiful daughter, mentioned to her father that she was at work on a novel, but he paid little attention to the confidence, and, to her relief, did not ask to see what she had done. She was diffident about her powers, for, after her father's second marriage with a lady who herself was something of a "blue-stocking," her stepmother had warned "the girls," kindly enough, not to spend too much time in scribbling and in "idle crude inventions." As a result of this advice, Fanny, who admired the second Mrs. Burney, made a bonfire of all she had written. She could not so easily destroy or overcome her desire to write, but she gratified it so with such unostentation that her elders read and praised Evelina without at first knowing that "Fannikin" was the author. When the secret was revealed, their delight and pride were unbounded.

Through one of the influential friends who sought her after her success, Fanny became known to the Royal Family, and, rather to her dismay, was appointed Second Keeper of the Robes. She found little pleasure in this office, and, after a few years, was permitted to retire with a pension of £100. She married, at the age of forty-one, General D'Arblay, a French

émigré.

Besides Evelina she wrote three other novels, of which Cecilia is the best, some indifferent plays, and a lively and interesting Diary, which she kept from girlhood.

A good book about Fanny Burney and her friends is Austin

Dobson's Life in the English Men of Letters series, and she is the subject of one of Macaulay's essays.

- P. 25. Mr. Crisp's house. Fanny was staying at Chessington, with "Daddy" Crisp, as the Burney children called Mr. Samuel Crisp, friend of their father and the family, when she received the first copy of her book.
 - P. 28. Burke. See note on Counsel Retained.
- "Why, Fanny, how you look." When Fanny first heard of Dr. Johnson's commendation, she was so much overcome that she then and there danced a jig, under the mulberry tree in the garden at Chessington, to the diversion of "Daddy Crisp."
- P. 29. Fielding. Author of Tom Jones, etc., the most virile of the eighteenth-century English novelists.
- Mrs. Thrale. A lively and witty leader of fashionable literary society, for twenty years a friend of Dr. Johnson's, herself a writer of letters, memoirs, and her autobiography.
- P. 30. Ansley. Author of the New Bath Guide, who was credited with Evelina before the secret came out.
- P. 33. Two hundred pounds. What Fanny actually got was twenty pounds, and another ten pounds after the publication of the third edition of her book.

ASHES OF ROSES

Kitty Clive was of Irish extraction, and was not born in Devon, but, most probably, in London. As a girl in her teens, she played her first part as a page in the tragedy Mithridates, but it was in comedy that she was to win popularity and establish her reputation. She is chiefly associated with Drury Lane, where she was a member of Garrick's company for twenty-two years. Quick-tempered and good-hearted, she was involved in many quarrels and made many friends. In this little play she is called "fair as spring," but she does not seem to have been beautiful, her charm lying in the irresistible humour of her interpretation of broad comedy.

Among her friends was Horace Walpole, who gave her the villa at Twickenham where she spent her last years, and, after

I 24 NOTES

her death, placed an urn in his garden to her memory, inscribed with a poem in her praise, which ends with the declaration:

The comic muse with her retired. And shed a tear when she expired.

This Walpole was both politician and man of letters, and, in his own time, excited much interest for the conversion of his villa at Strawberry Hill into a picturesque Gothic edifice, "a grotesque house with piecrust battlements," as Macaulay degrotesque house with piecrust battlements, as Macaulay describes it, filled with all manner of curious and beautiful things. His romance, The Castle of Otranto, is now forgotten except by students of the history of literature. Readers of Jane Austen will remember how delightfully the vogue of the "terror novel" to which this story gave rise is satirised in Northanger Abbey. It is as a letter-writer that Walpole is chiefly remembered, his

letters being among the best in the English language.

Austin Dobson wrote a memoir of Horace Walpole, and the first part of Macaulay's essay contains an excellent description of the character of the man, his tastes, and the quality

of his writing.

GRETNA GREEN

The "Maria" who is the girl heroine of this little piece is Elizabeth Ann Linley, the eldest of the beautiful daughters of the composer Thomas Linley. Her voice was as beautiful as her face, and she was the prima donna of her father's concerts. Gainsborough painted her, and she was pestered with suitors. To save her from the unwelcome attentions of one of these, Sheridan planned to escort her to France, and they were secretly married. Her father disapproved of the match, but at last gave his consent, a public ceremony took place, and the marriage

proved a very happy one.

Richard Brinsley Sheridan was a man of many-sided genius.

He is remembered as the dramatist who wrote The Rivals, The School for Scandal, and The Critic, the creator of Mrs. Malaprop and Lady Teazle and Charles and Joseph Surface, and of one of the best parodies in existence. He was also a politician and an orator. "The personal triumphs of Sheridan may be said

125 NOTES

to exceed, in the mass, those of any genius on record. To speak all the day, with overpowering effect, in Westminster Hall, to go in succession to the theatres, and see in each a masterpiece of his own, played by the first of actors, constantly to have the eyes of a nation upon him, this seems like the realisation of as wild a dream as ever flattered young ambition."

The best source of information for the interested is The Life

of R. B. Sheridan, by Walter Sichel.

P. 59. Greina Green. The romantic associations of Greina are due to the fact that it is just over the border-line dividing England from Scotland, and, according to Scottish law, a man and woman had merely to declare their wish to be united in the presence of witnesses for their marriage to be regarded as valid. In the middle of the nineteenth century a further law enacted that one of the pair should have been three weeks resident in Scotland before the marriage, and after this Gretna was not so frequently sought by eloping couples.

COUNSEL RETAINED

Margaret ("Peg") Wossington was born in Dublin, and she first distinguished herself at the age of ten, by playing Polly Peachum in a representation of *The Beggar's Opera* by children. For some time she acted in Dublin. It was as Harry Wildair (see allusion on page 81), in Farquhar's comedy, that she achieved the success that brought her to London, where she speedily became a popular favourite. Her versatility was delightful: she could impersonate a woman of fashion, elegant and blasee, and a swaggering young man about town, with equal success.

Edmund Burke, whose works have been described as "the daily bread of statesmen, speakers, and political writers," is one of the greatest of political thinkers. His speeches were not appreciated when delivered: in fact, in his later years, wits called him the "dinner-bell" of the House of Commons, but, published, they won attention and admiration with the other writings that made him famous. Perhaps the most generally known of his works is the Reflections on the French Revolution.

The incident described in this little play is supposed to take place some time during the ten years which, having kept terms at the Temple, he spent in obscurity and poverty.

Charles Reade wrote a novel called Peg Woffington, to which there is an introduction by Austin Dobson.

P. 83. Zany. A buffoon.

P. 84. Orion. The most beautiful of constellations, seen in our country during the winter months, from December to March.

THE PRINCE OF COURT PAINTERS

George Romney, son of a Lancashire builder and cabinet-maker, was an eighteenth-century painter of such fame that he was regarded as a rival to Sir Joshua Reynolds himself. He married his landlady's daughter, the "Mary" of this little play, when he was only twenty-two, and, leaving her in Kendal, saw her hardly at all during his successful career in London and in Italy. It must be remembered, however, that he did not allow her to fall into poverty, and, when he went to London to seek his fortune, it was by her own wish that she remained at her home in the north. Of Lady Hamilton, the "divine Emma," under whose enchantment he fell, he seems to have painted at least forty pictures, including the bewitching "Lady Hamilton as a Bacchante" in the National Gallery, and the famous "Spinstress." When he was old and ill and desolate he returned to his wife, who received him without reproach, and nursed him until he died. "This quiet act of hers is worth all Romney's pictures," says Edward FitzGerald. Tennyson has described the thoughts of the dying painter in the poem "Romney's Remorse." In his pain and delirium, he realises the tenderness of Mary, and finds comfort in the belief that:

Human forgiveness touches heaven, and thence— For you forgive me, you are sure of that— Reflected, sends a light on the forgiven.

THE END

PRINTED BY

THE TEMPLE PRESS AT LETCHWORTH IN GREAT BRITAIN

SELECTED TITLES

1s. 6d. net

ROBERT BROWNING. 75. SELECTIONS FROM Edited by Ada Ambler, late Senior English Mistress at the North London Collegiate School for Girls. 192 pp.

Containing all the best of the shorter poems, extracts from the more extensive works and four complete longer poems for detailed study, namely, "A Grammarian's Funeral," "Rabbi Ben Ezra," "Abt Vogler," and "Saul."

76. TWELFTH NIGHT. By WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE. Edited by Richard Wilson, B.A., D.Litt. The method adopted in the same Editor's Richard II. is followed in this play, with variations due to change of subject.

77. PROSE FOR PRÉCIS. Chosen and Edited, with Exercises, by Louisa J. Stewart. 192 pp.

Key supplied only to teachers. Price 1s. post free.

This useful volume contains more than fifty carefully selected passages from standard authors in great variety, designed for use in the making of précis. Several pieces actually set for public examinations are included and there is an Appendix containing a legal indenture and four reports of company's meetings. Apart from their use as exercises for précis the extracts are valuable for reading and literary study.

78. AS YOU LIKE IT. By WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE. Edited

by J. Hubert Jagger, M.A., D.Litt. 160 pp.

The Introduction takes the form of a lively description of an imaginary visit to the first performance of the play.

79. A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. By WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE. Edited by H. B. Browne, M.A. 160 pp. The treatment of this play is similar to that of Richard II. and Julius Cæsar in this series.

80. MODERN PROSE. Edited by Guy N. Pocock, M.A., Editor of Modern Poetry. 256 pp.

Among the authors included are: Chesterton, Lucas, Masefield, Strachey, Shaw, Barrie, Huxley, Galsworthy, H. B. Belloc, H. G. Wells, Thomas Hardy, Dean Inge, and W. H. Hudson.

81. FORT AMITY. By A. T. Quiller-Couch. 256 pp.

A charming French-Canadian story of the time of Abercrombie and Wolfe. The hero, John à Cleeve, is captured by the French, has many woodland adventures, visits Fort Amity, where he falls in love with the daughter of the Commandant, makes his escape and lives for some years among friendly Indians as one of themselves.

82. JUNIOR MODERN POETRY. Edited by Richard Wilson, B.A., D.Litt. 192 pp.

A collection of verses for younger children which begins with a few of the best poems of the period following 1870, to be used for purposes of comparison with the pieces which follow and which are drawn from poets of to-day.

83. TALES OF TRAVEL. Selected and Edited by Richard Wilson, B.A., D.Litt. 256 pp.

The Editor has chosen and arranged in rough chronological order interesting self-contained extracts from some of the most famous records of travel from Herodotus to Shackleton. The authors and travellers represented include Marco Polo, Speke, Cook, Bates, Franklin, Lord Dufferin, Anson, Belt, Darwin, Peary and Nansen, and each extract serves as an introduction to a well-known book.

84. ATALANTA'S RACE and Two Other Tales. By WILLIAM MORRIS. 192 pp.

This volume contains three tales from The Earthly Paradise, namely Atalanta's Race, The Man Born to be King and The Proud King, as well as a prose romance for comparative purposes.

85. A BIBLE ANTHOLOGY. 256 pp.

The compiler has collected in this little volume a number of passages from the Old and New Testaments (Authorised Version) which can be used in the ordinary English lesson as examples of the many and varied literary forms which are included in Hebrew literature and in the English renderings of New Testament Greek.

86. LITERATURE AND LABOUR. Edited by Richard Wilson, B.A., D.Litt. 256 pp.

The Editor has searched our literature for passages which show the writer's attitude towards those who must spend their days not only in "sweat of the brow" but also of the heart and brain.

87. RIP VAN WINKLE and Other Stories. By Washington Irving. 192 pp.

In addition to the title-story this volume contains The Legend of Sleepy Hollow, Westminster Abbey and The Sketch Book. With a Memoir, Notes and Commentary.

88. NATURALISM IN ENGLISH POETRY. By Stopford A. Brooke, M.A. 256 pp.

Nine lectures on Dryden, Pope, Young, Thomson, Gollins, Gray, Crabbe, Cowper, Burns, Wordsworth and Shelley, with short biographies.

89. THE OLD POST and Other Nature Stories. By Carl Ewald. Translated from the Danish by Prof. G. C. Moore Smith. 128 pp.

This book includes, besides the title-story, Four Good Friends, The Corals, The Flowers, and The Earth and the Comet.

90. SELECTED ESSAYS. By Robert Lynd. Chosen by the Author. 128 pp.

This collection is made up of some of the lighter papers by Robert Lynd, who is known and esteemed as one of the best and brightest of our younger essayists. The volume is designed to help in the growing movement for the use of the literature of to-day in form work.

91. JUNIOR MODERN PROSE. Edited by Richard Wilson, B.A., D.Litt., Editor of Junior Modern Poetry, etc. 256 pp.

A collection of extracts varied in style and contents from the best authors who have made appeal to younger readers not by "writing down" to them, but by dealing with subjects which are akin to their stage of human and literary development. The authors include Lewis Carroll, and a few others of his time introduced as in Junior Modern Poetry, so that their work can be compared with that of the present-day writers, among whom are included Kenneth Grahame, John Buchan, J. J. Bell, "Q," Barrie, John Masefield, Charles G. D. Roberts, C. W. Doyle, G. K. Chesterton, Edward Thomas, Hesketh Prichard, C. J. Cornish, etc.

92. THE LIFE AND DEATH OF KING JOHN. By WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE. Edited by Richard Wilson, B.A., D.Litt. 160 pp.

This volume is uniform in treatment with the same Editor's Richard II., and will be found suitable not only for ordinary school reading, but also for examination purposes. A lengthy extract is given from the old play The Troublesome Raigne of King John for purposes of comparison.

93. STANDARD PROSE. Edited by B. L. K. Henderson, D.Lit. 320 pp.

A collection of prose passages arranged in chronological order from the seventeenth century to the present time, designed to show the development of English prose style. With short Notes and Commentary.

94. THE CANTERBURY PILGRIMS. By Mary Sturt, B.A., and Ellen C. Oakden, M.A. Illustrated. 160 pp.

The authors have attempted to give younger pupils not merely a collection of "Stories from Chaucer," but a complete idea of the Canterbury Tales, and the people who told them, together with the interesting circumstances of their immortal journey. This endeavour makes the book unique, and the humour of Chaucer is especially evident in the treatment given to the whole.

95. SILAS MARNER. By George Eliot. Edited by Norman Hepple, M.A., M.Litt. 256 pp.

This favourite story has been treated in a similar manner to the same Editor's edition of Cranford (See No. 34).

96. THE FIRST PART OF KING HENRY IV. By WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE. Edited by Richard Wilson, B.A., D.Litt. 192 pp.

Uniform with the same Editor's Richard II. and King John. Containing a lengthy extract from the old play, The Famous Victories of King Henry V., for purposes of comparison.

97. A GALLERY OF MASTER HISTORIANS. Edited by F. R. Worts, M.A. 256 pp.

The Editor has selected passages from the works of Thucydides, Tacitus, Gibbon, Napier, Macaulay, Froude, Acton, Creighton, Hodgkin, Prescott, Motley, Michelet, Mommsen, Ferraro; each selection is prefaced by an account of the Author and a simply written critical estimate of his work as an historian.

98. THE ENGLISH ADMIRALS, by R. L. STEVENSON, with ENGLAND'S FORGOTTEN WORTHIES, by J. A. FROUDE. 128 pp.

Stevenson's Essay from Virginibus Puerisque makes an excellent beginning for a study of the lives and doings of some of the Elizabethan sea-dogs, and Froude's paper continues the review in the most charming manner. These two papers are followed by other interesting literary material designed to extend the survey, and the whole forms, inter alia, an excellent introduction to Hakluyt (See No. 68).

99. A BOOK OF LIGHTER PROSE. Compiled by M. M. and J. M. D. 256 pp.

A book of extracts designed for the use of those teachers who wish to exercise, refine and direct the pupil's sense of humour. The idea of the Compilers is not so much to prompt the laugh which "bespeaks the vacant mind," but to create that feeling of urbanity and enjoyment which "makes the wheels go round." The passages are selected from standard and modern authors, forming an anthology of humour of the deepest and healthiest character.

100. THE TEMPEST. By WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE. Edited by Richard Wilson, B.A., D.Litt. 192 pp.

Uniform with the same Editor's Richard II., King John and King Henry IV.—Part I. Containing an extract from the German play The Beautiful Sidea for purposes of comparison.

D. C. Somervell, Tonbridge School. 192 pp.

This difficult philosophical play requires special treatment for school use and the Editor's aim has been to elucidate the story and suggest its meaning rather than to dwell upon the more mechanical aspects of the drama. An Acting Appendix is added.

102. THE SONG OF BEOWULF. A New Prose Translation by Prof. R. K. Gordon, University of Alberta. 128 pp.

The complete poem has been newly translated into excellent English prose. The volume contains an Introduction, a few necessary explanatory notes and a short Commentary dealing with the probable origin of the work.

103. MORE ANIMAL STORIES. By Charles G. D. Roberts. 128 pp.

A further volume (See No. 27) of magnificent stories by this famous animal writer: The Fishers of the Air; Mustela of the Lone Hand; Mishi; The Winged Scourge of the Dark; The Little Homeless One; The Sun-Gazer.

Write for Detailed Prospectus giving particulars of 113 volumes.